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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Monday 4th January.

Mr. Archambeault presented the First and Second Reports of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 2d Will. IV. cap. 26, to visit & inspect the several roads on which public monies have been expended between 1st May, 1827 and 3d April 1833.

Mr. Huot introduced a bill for the further and permanent encouragement of Education; second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Simon, a writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Saguenay in the room of the late P. X. Tessier, Esq.

The bill to repeal a certain act therein mentioned concerning the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes, and to make other provisions on the same subject was passed.

The bill to facilitate the proceedings on oppositions to Marriages was read the second time, and referred to the standing committee on courts of Justice.

The further consideration of the report respecting a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly, was deferred till the 12th instant.

Tuesday, 5th January, 1836.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of F. X. Vigneault relating to a lot of land in the township of Wendover, on which he is settled; referred to the committee on lands, etc.

Mr. Bouffaire, a petition of inhabitants of St. Joseph Pointe Levi, complaining that their landing place on the south side of the river has been obstructed by the erection of a wharf, &c. by Mr. Wm. Phillips; referred to the committee on lands.

A message was received from the council, agreeing to the Montreal Public Square bill, with amendments, and to the bill to regulate the fees of clerks or bailiffs employed by the magistrates in the country parts, without any amendment.

Mr. Thibaudeau introduced a bill further to provide during a limited time for the want of Notaries in the district of Gaspe, second reading Friday next.

A message was ordered to the council for leave to the Honorable M. Bell and J. Stewart, to be examined before the committee on the Jesuits Estates.

Mr. De Witt presented the third report of the standing committee on public accounts; to be printed, and committee for 13th instant, together with the first and second reports.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Taschereau, the house is to take into consideration on Tuesday next, the expediency of amending part of the ordinance of 1667.

On motion of Mr. Archambeault, the house is to take into consideration on Thursday; Whether it is expedient to repeal the act 31 Will. IV. cap. 31, and to provide more effectual means for preventing certain trespasses, abuses and hurtful practices which prevail in this province, and check the progress of agriculture therein. The second reading of the Post Office bill was deferred till Friday next; and the other orders of the day were postponed till Monday next.

CURIOSITIES

Of Lower Canada Legislative Proceedings, for 1835.

(For the Quebec Gazette.)

1. Governor's Speech—very long and conciliatory; ill received by all parties.

2. A Jesuitical and disrespectful answer by the Assembly, and a strange one by the Legislative Council, carried by the votes of the hon. Messrs. D. B. Viger, Debartzch and Laterriere, who put on record their wish to 'extirpate' the said Council.

3. John Arthur Roebuck, M. P. for Bath, named agent by the Assembly, with his letter before them, in which he tells them that they must approve of all that he had done, and particularly insist upon the subversion of the principles of the British constitution, as established by law in England and Canada, and the substitution of 'a pure democracy.'

4. Great speechification in the Assembly; the clerks busy in hunting up and getting ready old bills.

5. The Governor enables the Assembly to pay its Convention and Committees out of Session expenses; Mr. Roebuck's dicto: back pay, current and future pay of the Members for the present Parliament and other expenses of the House: while those employed and having made advances for the administration of justice and the Civil Government, continue two years in arrear. The Governor, however, gets two or three hundred pounds, to pay for transporting some convicts whom he had exempted from capital punishment,—but too late.

6. Mr. Leslie, elected by a majority of 'French origin' voters at Montreal, renounces his old Bill to send the King's troops out of the garrison and barracks at Montreal, on certain occasions; and Mr. L. M. Viger brings in a Bill to prevent their being quartered in the country.

7. Mr. D. B. Viger and Mr. Debartzch propose to turn the soldiers out of the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec, the said building came into the possession of the Crown, by right of conquest, 76 years ago, and having been occupied ever since, as a barracks; and this by way of thanks to the Crown, for having given up the revenues of the Jesuits' Estates for Education.

8. The Governor lays before the Assembly, on its address, a despatch received by his predecessor from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion, as one of the King's servants, on the way the governor ought to exercise, on a particular occasion, the undoubted prerogative of the Crown in appointing to office; which despatch, thereby becoming public, could not fail to give new vigour and acrimony to national distinctions and dissensions in the Colony.

9. Two of the Judges, certain proceedings of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and of the Imperial Parliament, referred to the Assembly's Committee of Grievances.

10. A Reporter of the Press sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the common gaol of Quebec, without a hearing and without trial, and committed by the Speaker's warrant, on complaint of a newspaper Editor Member of the House, in whose paper the said Reporter had been charged with reporting dishonestly; said editor having been elected for a French county where he was personally unknown, on letters from the Speaker and his party.

11. The property of Messrs. Smith and Anderson in Dorchester Bridge, under an Act of the Legislature, attempted to be destroyed by Act of the Legislature; while the Assembly, at the same time, refuses that the proprietors should be indemnified, on the decision of experts [arbitrators]; while the same House passes a Bill to indemnify Mr. Bernier for the injury he may have sustained in his property at Grosse Isle, in consequence of an Act of the Legislature.

12. The Assembly one month and ten days in Session, and no new Bill on any subject of general utility to the country, sent up to the Council, but several measures of substantial benefit to the people lost or rejected.

13. Continued talk of devotion to the common welfare, and 'equal justice to all,'—concerning which, every one may examine and judge for himself.

From the Montreal Herald.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD.

The civilized world will read with astonishment, that in the United States, two hundred millions of dollars have been annually saved by means of Temperance Societies. The same proportion would make four hundred millions of dollars in the British empire. And if no privation of health or enjoyment would occur, and all nations should imitate the example of the people of the United States, in abstaining from ardent spirits, what a most wonderful result would be witnessed? Not merely in saving immense funds for all important purposes; but it would prevent most of the crimes and sufferings now endured.

This very interesting Society has greatly suffered by imprudence and false reports, yet there is no friend to humanity but will most sincerely wish it success, provided it be wisely and prudently managed.

To promote the cause of Temperance, it is hoped that our magistrates will be careful not to grant licences to the keepers of gin-shops and tipping-houses. By licensing these low and base houses, the temptation to the sin of drunkenness is increased.

The wealthy and benevolent are requested to exert themselves to furnish their families and laborers with those kinds of drink which will be a substitute for ardent spirits; ginger-beer and coffee are among the substitutes. It would be very desirable to open what in England are called Coffee-Shops, where every kind of cheap refreshment, in food and drink, may be obtained at a moderate price.

At such houses might be exhibited those books and papers which would be best calculated to entertain and improve all readers.

It is highly important that entertainments of a cheap and interesting kind be made accessible to the young of both sexes. Exhibitions and lectures upon Natural History, Geography, & Astronomy may be held two or three evenings every week. Much is comprised in the words of Mrs. Hannah Moore, in her Prologue to the Search after Happiness.

The young, and indeed all classes of society, need relaxation from that which is their common occupation and employment. If such rational sources of amusement and instruction were made accessible they would have no desire to go to taverns and gin-shops, or to balls and theatres.

That ministers of religion and teachers of schools would exert themselves thus to entertain and instruct the rising race, entreating magistrates and parents to lend their aid in putting down all intemperance and improving society, is the earnest prayer of

A CANADIAN PATRIOT.

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1835.

From the True Briton.

BRITISH RIFLE CORPS.

The crowded state of our columns, and the form in which our paper is published, utterly prevent our giving a more extended account of the proceedings on Thursday evening, than the subjoined Resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

These, we think, are of so temperate, yet firm a character as to satisfy every impartial mind, that while the Members of the Corps ask for their Rights, and no more, so they will be satisfied with no less.

Proposed by Mr. C. O. Ermatinger, seconded by Mr. L. McGillis.

Resolved, 1st.—That this meeting considers it a duty to express its dissent from the opinion of his Excellency, as conveyed in the answer of Mr. Secretary Walcott to the Memorial of the Committee of the 'British Rifle Corps' that the connexion between this colony and the Mother country, and our rights and privileges as British subjects 'are not in danger.'

Proposed by Mr. J. G. Dinning, seconded by Mr. Arthur C. Webster.

Resolved, 2d.—That the treasonable language uttered by the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Committee; the Revolutionary doctrines disseminated by different members of the majority of the House of Assembly and some members of the Legislative Council among the quietly disposed Canadians; the perseverance of these, would be, Republicans, to excite a spirit of hatred against British born subjects and British interests, and the unqualified manner in which they have exhibited their determination to exert themselves to their utmost to obtain the abolition of the Legislative Council and a separation from the Mother country, fully warrant this meeting in dissenting from his Excellency, who considers that the connexion and the rights and privileges mentioned in our memorial 'are not in danger.'

Proposed by Mr. G. Bertram, seconded by Mr. E. Perry.

Resolved, 3d.—That this meeting does not entertain the slightest doubt that 'the authority of the government' can provide for the safety of the connexion and the rights and privileges alluded to, and it is in consequence of such conviction that this meeting sees the propriety of organizing an efficient body of citizens, with the view to avert the necessity for the Government having to provide for the safety of that connexion and those rights, and to afford a ready and effectual co-operation for their maintenance.

Proposed by Mr. Porteous, seconded by Mr. J. Esdale.

Resolved, 4th.—That this meeting has just grounds for again differing from his Excellency when he states this 'a time of entire peace,' inasmuch as it is notorious, that during the last election great numbers of Canadians from the neighbouring Parishes were induced by the French demagogues to assemble in Montreal for the purpose of overpowering the British Electors; that under the false pretext of more effectually providing for the safety of the city, nearly 500 men were illegally added to the Watch by the municipal authorities and, under that guise, this body, commanded by two or three members of the present majority of the House of Assembly, and with the connivance of those authorities, did unprovokedly attack the persons and destroy the property of his Majesty's liege subjects, and were subsequently remunerated for their services out of the city funds; and that a respectable and inoffensive citizen was wantonly attacked and severely beaten in his own house, violently dragged thence and confined during a whole night by the Captain and others of the Watch, and this with impunity.

Proposed by Mr. A. Hume, seconded by Mr. G. Philips.

Resolved, 5th.—That a certain member of the House of Assembly, notorious for his revolutionary principles and who has the command of an already organized Rifle Corps in this City, did on the 5th May 1834, address the following circular to the members of his Corps.

'MONDAY 5th MAY, 1834.

Sirs,—I request your attendance at Drill this evening I desire to know on whom I can depend for Thursday next, being a holiday. The Company will turn out to practise firing, and I will award a medal to the best shot. If you do not show more activity and zeal for the Company, I am afraid it must be dissolved, to the great joy of our political enemies.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) SABBREVOIS DE BLEURY, Captain.

That the political enemies here alluded to are the English, the Irish, and Scotch inhabitants of the province, in opposition to those of French Canadian origin; and that the same individual in a late occasion with a portion of his company under arms, as his Excellency has been officially informed, was guilty of conduct universally stigmatized as disgraceful to a soldier, and tending to a disturbance of the Public Tranquillity.

Proposed by Mr. F. Johnston seconded by Mr. Wm. Bertram.

Resolved, 6th.—That the before mentioned circumstances strongly demonstrate the determination which the Revolutionary party has come to of trampling under foot the liberties of British Subjects and of gaining an ascendancy by physical force.

Proposed by M. d'Albini seconded by Mr. Christie.

Resolved, 7th.—That it is deemed expedient for the better preservation of those rights and privileges confirmed by the Constitution to maintain the position already assumed by the British Rifle Corps, and as it can scarcely be expected that his Excellency will be pleased to reconsider his reply and permit the organizing and arming of the Corps, that we proceed as far as justifiable, in the organization and training requisite, so that in emergency our efforts may be the more prompt and efficient.

Proposed by the Chair and carried by Acclamation.

Resolved, 8th.—That our Committee draw up a Constitution and Bye-laws for the government of the Corps, and these Resolutions be published in all the Constitutional papers in the province, and that a copy be transmitted to Quebec for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Bunyan and the Quaker.—Bunyan had a native turn for wit and repartee which appears in the following story. Towards the close of his imprisonment, a Quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of the Pilgrim. He thus addressed him. 'Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord, and

after having searched for thee in all the prisons of England, I am glad that I have found thee at last.' 'If the Lord had sent thee,' returned Bunyan sarcastically, 'you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these twelve years past.'

LEAP-YEAR AND LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

'The present year, 1836, is leap-year, as any person may see by consulting any almanack. It is an important year to the interests of unmarried ladies, and no less so to unmarried gentlemen—for, what interests the one, is also fated to interests the other. The ladies this year have also privileges of making love, which the gentleman may not refuse, under the most severe penalties. To prove this to be the case, and that it is no new thing, nor owes its rise to any of the extravagant notions of modern times, we will give an extract from an old volume, printed in the year of Grace, 1606, and entitled 'Courtship, Love and Matrimony':—

'Albeit, it is now become a parte of the common Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may do either by wordes or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposals with slight or contumely.'

'So long ago as the above was printed, it will be seen to have been a 'parte of the common Lawe,' that the ladies should have the privilege—and not only so—but the sole privilege—of making love, every fourth year; and what was then binding as common law, is equally binding now, since it has never been superseded by any statute.

'We thought it incumbent upon us as editors, who have the welfare and happiness of our readers at heart, to give this early information on a most important subject.

'The love-making privilege of the 'lords of creation' is now suspended, and will so continue for the long year of three hundred and sixty-six days. They cannot make love during all that tedious interval, nor can they refuse a lady who makes love to them.

'This, to gentlemen who have a taste for gallantry, and are particularly tenacious of what is usually considered the male privilege, must be an unpleasant reverse of the order of things; while to your very diffident or indolent gentlemen, who want resolution or activity for the arduous duties of courtship, it is a change no less pleasant than interesting.

'To the latter we need say nothing, but that they have before them a year of hope, wherein they may cast off their single blessedness, provided always they can nerve themselves to the acceptance of such ladies as heaven, or their own inclinations may send to solicit their hands. To the former we would say 'Gentlemen, if you would not be wooed, there is no help for you & you must die without 'benefit of clergy.' This is all we need say to the gentlemen, who, being thus forewarned, if they do not make the best use of time and circumstances, will have no cause to lay the blame to us.

'To the ladies we beg leave to say, the present year is yours; and if you have never yet made love, it is now your privilege to do so, for the whole of the year. You need have no scruples as to the certainty of your rights. They rest upon the 'common Lawe,' which has been in power since the days of Queen Elizabeth and we know not how much longer. Those rights are very ample, they not only allow you to make love, but they also make it obligatory on the 'lords of creation' to accept your offers.

'How far you shall insist upon the exercise of your privilege, depends on yourselves. Your power, for one whole year, will be absolute; and if you choose, you may revenge yourselves, by making love to such gentlemen as ought long since to have made love to you. This you will be perfectly justified in doing; and the lordly delinquents cannot, as they ought not to say, nay.

'But, as much as your power is absolute, it will become you to exercise it gently. Hear what Portia says of the quality of mercy.

It is not strained:
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the plain beneath: it is twice blessed:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

'With these brief remarks, we commend you to the year 1836, which we hope you will 'so use as not abusing it, remembering that the fashion thereof passeth away' and that, if this important year be mispent you will have to wait until the year 1840 for the recurrence of your quadriennial privilege.

LEGISLATURE—LOWER CANADA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Monday, Dec. 28th, 1835.

Present: Hon. Speaker, Grant, Guly, Debartzch, Viger, Feltou, Stewart, De St. Ours, Harwood, Jollette, Moffat, De Rocheblave, Jones, Conillard, Bell, Mc Gill, 16.

On the third reading of the Bill for establishing the privilege of a ferry across the St. Lawrence, in aid of the Champlain Rail Road.

Hon. P. Debartzch rose to submit his reasons for submitting an amendment which would make an alteration in this bill. The hon. member read the words in the clause which he proposed to strike out, conceiving that it would not be politic to give the company privileges of so high a description. His amendment would have the effect of limiting the duration of the bill to ten years; and he considered that the period was sufficiently long for the enjoyment of the privilege in question, namely, that of a ferry across the St. Lawrence. The powers given by the bill appeared to him extraordinary and extravagant; while the privileges conferred were equivalent to a tax upon his Majesty's subjects. The powers conferred were tantamount to an exclusive privilege, for no individual could be found hardy enough to enter into competition with a company so rich as this would be. The hon. member went into details to shew in what manner competition would be done away with. He wished to guard the province against the inconveniences which he could not but contemplate;—and therefore he had resolved to propose his amendment. At the end of ten years, if a further privilege was required, the proprietors might get a new bill passed, in the same manner as the rail-road bill was now being passed, because it was wanted. As a matter of *prevoyance* he thought the amendment ought to be admitted. The hon. member then moved to amend the clause, by limiting the duration to the first of May, 1846.

Hon. R. Jones did not intend to vote upon this question, but would state his reasons for not agreeing with the views of the hon. member who had moved the amendment. He could not agree that the public interests called for this limitation, seeing that the bill conferred no power that was not possessed by every one of his Majesty's subjects, that of employing their capital, wherever no exclusive right, subsisted to prevent them. The company had no power to demand more than the sums established in the Tariff contained in the bill; which had also limited the profits to 12 per cent. This he considered a small point considering the hazard. It also authorized the Government to take possession of the Rail-road and the whole establishment on paying an allowance of 20 per cent. on the outlay, or above the capital invested. This also was a moderate return for the labour and expense. This simple question was, is the public sufficiently protected? He answered the public was sufficiently protected. Is the amendment required? Certainly not. The bill gave no exclusive privilege; but the hon. gent. opposite is apprehensive that in consequence of the capital of the company, they will hereafter exercise a monopoly. He considered that there was no reason for any such fear. It is only a vast capital which can prevent competition, and not as in this case; where a certain sum of money would place any individual on an equality with the company. A few gentlemen could at any time enter into competition with them. The St. Lawrence Steam boat company with four times as much capital had been competed with. He did not see the necessity of bringing this amendment forward at a time when the work was nearly completed? Shall we by an act of illiberality throw a damper on an undertaking which ought to serve as a stimulus and example to others? The amendment was in his opinion entirely unequalled for, and ought not to be supported by any one desirous of promoting the welfare of the country.

Hon. P. Debartzch explained. His reasons might not have convinced the hon. gentleman who spoke last, but he was convinced that the power given might hereafter lead to a monopoly; and that no injustice was done, by limiting the duration of the act to ten years. He was satisfied that no individual could be able to compete with the company. He insisted upon the propriety of the amendment.

Hon. R. Jones explained. The privilege was nothing more than what all his Majesty's subjects were entitled to. The bill merely empowered them to transport passengers and goods across the St. Lawrence, and was a sequel to the other bill establishing the Rail road company. The other bill would speak for itself, and he saw no reason why this one should be amended.

Hon. D. B. Viger said, he had arrived at different conclusions from the honorable gentleman who had spoken in favor of the bill; and should support the amendment. The cases of two bills which had been alluded to were different: the former bill was agreed to. It had been judged proper to establish the Company; but this bill was of another complexion. This was to give the company an exclusive privilege to transport goods, passengers and effects over the St. Lawrence without any limitation. He thought it impolitic and dangerous to grant such a monopoly, and therefore preferred the amendment, of which he saw no reason to complain. The hon. gentleman (Jones) had thought proper to refer to the steam boat company; but he was unfortunate for the reference told against him.

self. Competition against that company had been tried without success: it had failed, and on his own shewing the hon. gentleman ought to withdraw his opposition to the amendment. Indeed the reasoning of the hon. gentleman was contrary to practice and experience. This privilege, if granted, would paralyze the industry of the people and cramp that spirit of emulation which it ought to be the business of legislation to promote. At all events the privilege ought only to be granted for a limited period; and he considered the term of ten years to be an extremely liberal provision. Indeed, the liberality of the other branch has been conspicuous during the last 2 years, in promoting various ameliorations; but it was not right to favor individuals at the expense of general interests.

Hon. P. De Rocheblave was against all limitation which had been found prejudicial to the course of improvement. He supported the bill, and was against the privilege being fixed for ten years. With respect to what had been said about monopoly, there was already a monopoly in the ferry across the St. Lawrence, and the only way to break it up was to give the privilege contained in this bill. It had been said that the steam boat company possessed a monopoly which nothing could touch; but the fact was not so. As he was satisfied from experience that limitation was not expedient, he should vote against the proposition.

The house then divided on the amendment—minority, Messrs. Debartzch and Viger.

Hon. D. Viger replied to the last speaker; and attacked the privilege contained in the bill, the effect of which would be to take possession of the St. Lawrence, & to wrest it from the industry and competition of the inhabitants.—He ridiculed the idea of a security being found against the monopoly, in the proviso which enabled the government to become possessed of the whole undertaking on paying an advance of 20 per cent; and regretted that the council had not entertained with satisfaction so wise and provident a limitation as that contained in the amendment of his hon. friend (Debartzch.) He had, however, another amendment which would have the effect of doing away with some part of the danger which he anticipated. The hon. member then read the clause which gave the power to transport goods and passengers across the St. Lawrence; and explained that he wished to strike out the words and 'hold a ferry.' No inconvenience could arise from adopting this amendment, which however would have the effect of preventing a danger which he considered pressing.

Hon. W. B. Felton was afraid, that to adopt this amendment would be to defeat the meaning of the whole clause. The bill gave the privilege of carrying goods and of taking compensation on the Rail Road. Now the company asked for a similar power of conveying these goods across the St. Lawrence to Montreal. They asked a privilege; and he could not see how it could be expressed otherwise than by giving them the power to 'hold a ferry.' This showed that they had a right to exact payment. It cannot be denied that whosoever keeps a boat to carry passengers holds a ferry. Did the hon. gentleman wish to give the power of carrying goods, but deny the power of taking compensation. It was out of the question to give them this right without enabling the company at the same time to demand payment for it. If this privilege was not given, they would fall under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Montreal; and it was absolutely necessary that they should have the character of ferry-men impressed upon them, in order to obtain compensation. This bill had so many discussions that it was almost unnecessary to proceed further. The hon. member (Viger) had said that the house acted injudiciously in investing the Executive with power to establish a ferry; but it was perfectly competent to the Legislature to do so, and right so to empower the Executive. Besides the company was bound to act concurrently with any other—there could therefore be no injury. The discussion of this bill proved the utility of a second branch of the Legislature. This house had been reproached with not showing its independence by amending this bill; but we by our conduct, had shown the utility of this branch. When the other branch sent us a useful and a good bill it was our duty to agree with it, and not to amend it for the mere purpose of shewing our independence. Here we had exercised our judgment in agreeing with the assembly, but in objecting to the clause which they had sent up.

Hon. P. McGill said, the Hon. Gentleman (Viger) had made an appeal to those who were interested in the Bill; but he (Mr. McGill) had not been convinced by it, and he doubted if any one else had been convinced. The Hon. Gentleman had bewildered himself with a chimera of his own raising; and had totally failed in convincing any one of the danger he apprehended. As the Hon. Gentleman (Viger) stood alone in his opposition, he hoped the Council would remain firm and reject the amendment.

Hon. D. B. Viger replied with great humor, that he considered this an important measure he might perhaps be accused, as he often was, of speaking with too great vivacity. He showed that supposing his amendment for striking out the words 'hold a ferry' was agreed to, the clause would still contain the power to transport across the St. Lawrence 'for hire.' The Executive had not the power to legislate on the waters of the great river, and it was

a dangerous power to grant: nor did he think it was favorable to freedom of commerce to give such a power, but quite the contrary. The amendment he now proposed would not destroy the Bill, since the words 'for hire' remained in it.

The Bill was then passed, Hon. D. B. Viger alone opposing it.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

[SECOND SERIES.]

No. IV.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

Montreal, 5th Jan., 1836.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

If my former letters have not been altogether vain, you must now be convinced, that the national prejudices of the French majority in Lower Canada not only justify but demand the indissoluble union of the English minority on purely national grounds. I have attempted to prove, that those national prejudices habitually mould the political professions of the French faction into any and every form of temporary convenience, and deny even to the members of the English minority the poor privilege of purchasing equal rights as antinational renegades. While the English enemies of the French faction are but potentially enslaved, its English friends are actually so. If the former are objects of hatred, the latter are objects of contempt. In all the other provinces of British America and in the neighboring republics, any member of an oppressed minority may exchange political servitude for political power by simply changing sides; and, if he be branded by his deserted friends as a turncoat and a renegade and a traitor, he will, at least, have the consolation of reaping the expected reward. But in Lower Canada, my fellow-countrymen, the case of the English minority is peculiarly hard. If it should unanimously adopt the ostensible principles of the French majority, it would be more easily oppressed than ever, for the mind as well as the body would be enthralled not merely by potential but by actual bondage.

Though I cannot but despise the indiscretion, with which the French demagogues have avowed their audacious and silly desire of establishing a petty French state on an English continent, in the very heart of English provinces, and within the grasp of fourteen millions of Englishmen, yet I feel grateful to them for having avowed an intention which cannot fail to knit you, my fellow-countrymen, into an impenetrable phalanx against the headlong march of an anti-commercial and an anti-national faction. I have been told, my countrymen, that my systematic appeals to national feelings may weaken the constitutional cause by alienating the affections of loyal 'Canadians of French origin.' If constitutionalists act on the principle, that he, who is not with us, is against us, loyal 'Canadians of French origin' are, like angels' visits, few and far between; and, however highly I appreciate the moral courage of certain 'Canadians of French origin' who voted at the last election for the West Ward of Montreal in favor of the English candidates amid the hisses of their liberal compatriots, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that they amounted only to eleven individuals. I shall give you a specimen, my countrymen, of the professedly loyal 'Canadians of French origin.' A public officer of French origin, who was not only known to profess but believed to entertain the deepest dislike of Mr. Papineau's public conduct, voted at the election aforesaid for the very demagogue that he detested. When subsequently interrogated on the subject by an English friend, whom he had often made the recipient of his loyal opinions, he answered with a shrug, 'Mr. Papineau is a Canadian.' Here was nationality *versus* principles with a vengeance. This elector, my countrymen, is one of the most respectable 'Canadians of French origin' in Montreal; and yet his national bigotry overcame his loyalty as a subject and his feelings as a man. In other words, this highly respectable individual, who holds his Majesty's Commission, proclaims his belief that any French Canadian, however bad, is more worthy of public confidence than an Englishman, however good. What, then, may Englishmen expect from the less respectable members of *La Grande Nation Canadienne*.

Am I, my countrymen, to suspend my appeals to your just feelings of national pride, lest I should alienate men, who are loyal in words but disloyal in actions, British subjects in principle but French traitors in practice, partisans of monarchy in private but abettors of republicanism at the hustings. No, my countrymen, every man among you, whose patriotic zeal I may have inflamed, outweighs in my opinion any given number of such false friends.

But again I am told, that many 'Canadians of French origin' in Montreal abstained from voting at the last election for the West Ward. Granted for the sake of argument. These French Canadians were either our friends or our foes at heart. If our foes, how can I alienate them? If our friends, I cannot too soon cut off such rotten branches from the constitutional tree. If useless as friends, they cannot be formidable as enemies. But, as friends, they may be formidable, for nothing can be more fatal to a cause than to rely on men unworthy of being trusted. One unsound

link vitiates a whole chain. A very small portion of non-conducting matter breaks the most powerful shock of electricity. A handful of men, of whom each deservedly reposes the same confidence in his neighbor as in himself, is more than a match for double the number of equally brave and skilful men, who have any reason to suspect one another's constancy or fidelity. A forlorn hope will overcome many disadvantages of position and number, because every member of it feels, that every other member has voluntarily doomed himself to death. Epaminondas gained the battle of Leuctra against a Spartan enemy four times as numerous as his own, because he had permitted or rather commanded the faint-hearted to withdraw. Thus will the dreaded alienation of lukewarm or false loyalists 'of French origin' actually strengthen the constitutional cause.

Yes, my countrymen, neutrality in civil commotions should be considered and punished as an inextinguishable crime, for the most general motive of neutrality, namely cowardice is such as to incapacitate a man for vigorously espousing any cause.

Having thus established the ground-work of my general argument, I shall, in my next letter, enter on a more special view of the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Friends and countrymen,
Your most faithful and devoted servant,
CAMLUS.

From the Glasgow courier we copy the following horrible attempt at fire-raising, which is enough to make a person's blood curdle in his veins:—

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT FIRE-RAISING.

One of the most diabolical and indiscreetly atrocious attempts at fire-raising, and destruction of life and property, ever perpetrated in this or any other city, was on Thursday night providentially discovered within the premises occupied by John Arthur, druggist, 31, Gallowgate. About a quarter to 10 o'clock, the watchman on the beat observed, from beneath the street door, light in the shop; and knowing that it was usually shut shortly after nine, he was afraid that the premises might be on fire; and sounding an alarm, a message was dispatched to the dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur for the keys, which, after some little trouble, were at length forthcoming; and the astonishment of those who entered, (including, among others, Captain Watson, and Mr. Robertson, superintendent of fire engines,) on perceiving the extraordinary scene, and witnessing the design of the guilty wretch, (whoever he is,) may be imagined, but it baffles description. The shop is a large one, with two windows, and a couple of counters. And from immediately behind the door, there were laid two trains of gunpowder, each about ten inches broad, and traced along the outside of both counters, round the far ends, into the windows. In a corner at the end of the right-hand counter, as you enter from the street, there was deposited about six pounds of powder, with a quire or so of wrapping paper thrown loosely over it, and below one of the windows there was found a barrel full of balsam of capivi—a very inflammable composition; but this was not all. Connected with the front premises, there is an inner apartment, or what is called a back shop, which is entered by a flight of steps. Into this room another train of powder, attached to one of those already alluded to, was introduced; and to make the explosion more fearfully and awfully destructive, at the far end of the apartment, a barrel originally containing 12 1-2 pounds of gun powder, but from which a small quantity had been taken for preliminary purposes, was partially broken, and to this deadly deposit the train was carefully attached. In another corner of this room, and immediately adjoining this barrel, another was found full of that very combustible material—the oil of tar, a large quantity of camphire being discovered in another place; while round and round, both front and back shops, counters and all, were plentifully strewn with lucifer matches, turpentine and almost every other description of inflammable matter. In fact the shop presented one of the most horrible appearances that it is possible to conceive; and had the fiendish intention of the miscreant been effected, there is no guessing the extent of damage that would have been done to property, and the consequent loss of life. The land consists of three stories, with garrets; and had the explosion taken place, there is no doubt that the whole property would have been destroyed. The match used on the occasion, in consequence of the powder at the beginning of the train being too much saturated with turpentine or some other liquid, had burnt out without effect; and as, on entering the shop there was no appearance of it, it has been conjectured that it was composed of camphire, which burns out without leaving any trace behind. The flat above is occupied as a brush-warehouse by one of the most extensive manufacturers in the kingdom; while right and left, there are extensive shopkeepers in different branches of trade. We believe that it has been ascertained that Mrs. Arthur herself was present at the shutting of the shop, about half past nine o'clock, but that she did not go directly home, and when the keys were sent for, she was found in the house of a friend in Gallowgate. Mr. Arthur, on the other hand, it is said, left about 7 o'clock, to attend a social party, and at the moment of the discovery was enjoying himself at the Cossack Inn; but what is startlingly singular, he was observed in the neighborhood of the shop—it is rumored even entering it—not many minutes before the alarm was given; and his excited

appearance during the evening is said to have been the subject of remark among his boon companions. During the whole of yesterday, the authorities were engaged with a preoccupation of the circumstances connected with this mysterious case; and we understand that it has been learned that Arthur on the 13th of this month purchased a couple of barrels of gunpowder—each containing 12 1-2 pounds—from a neighboring ironmonger. An empty gunpowder barrel was during the search found in the shop; and to show the quantity strewn about the floor and composing the trains, besides that in the stove barrel in the inner room, on being gathered up by Captain Watson, it nearly filled the empty cask.—We understand that Arthur had the premises insured for £1205. Connected with this affair, the persons taken into custody are...Mr. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, Neil Anderson, Neil Douglas and Duncan Glass—the two porters and the shop-boy. Arthur has been married only a few weeks.

STRANGE TIMES.—The signs of the times are ominous. On Sunday the Quaker Boroughreeve of Salford, with his staff of office in one hand, and his umbrella in the other, followed by the two radically-elected constables, both Dissenters, and having in his numerous train an Unitarian Magistrate for the county and a Roman Catholic overseer of the poor, met according to ancient custom, on the middle of the old Bridge, the Boroughreeve and constables of Manchester, one of whom is a Scotch Presbyterian, another a Quaker, and another a member of the Church of England. We understand that the worthy Boroughreeve of Salford, was with great courtesy, invited to attend the Parish Church, and that he as courteously replied he had no objection, but that he must be permitted to wear his hat while there! On Wednesday we saw Mr. Norris, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, presiding in the Court, supported on the right by the Rev. R. Parkinson, A. M. the champion of the Church at the Newton Tory dinners, and on the left by Thomas Potter, Esq. the zealous leader of the successful opposition to church rates, and the hearty promoter, for twenty years, of every general and local reform. Meanwhile a Jew is a Sheriff of London, and a Quaker is a member of Parliament, and sits in the Senate by the side of a preacher in the sect which eschews animal food and all intoxicating liquors. Where will all this end? Will the heavens fall and all the little boys catch larks without the trouble of casting salt on their tails?—We trow not. Are we to be accused of latitudinarianism if we say that we rejoice in this state of things? We deny the imputation. Lamenting the stubborn unbelief of the Jew and the over-belief of the Roman Catholic, and the error of the Unitarian, and having little faith in the efficacy of the broad brim and uncollared coat, we yet rejoice unfeignedly that men are now looking mainly to political and official aptitude in the candidates for office, and with liberality to the differences of their religious belief; and confident are we that true religion, founded as it is on the basis of immutable truth, will instead of suffering, infinitely gain by the exercise of that charity which is a part of itself.—*Manchester Gazette.*

Destruction of the Kingston Hospital by fire, with loss of life. On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, the roof of the School House attached to the Hospital was discovered to be on fire, which, spreading with amazing rapidity, soon caught the roof of the Hospital, and quickly reduced the entire building to ashes. It is with deep regret that we have to add, that a man named John Carter, a paralytic and asthmatic patient, perished in the flames. It seems that at the time the fire was discovered, he was asleep in bed, but was immediately awakened and informed of his danger. He, however, did not appear inclined to pay much attention to the warning, and when last seen he was lying in bed. The rapidity of the flames was such, that even those who were earliest on the alert, had barely time to escape; therefore poor Carter's want of exertion in the present case rendered his fate certain. The Furniture, beds, and bedding, provisions, &c. &c. were destroyed, together with all the books in the school house, and some money belonging to the school mistress. Not an article of property was saved.

The cause of conflagration is not known. The first alarm was given by one of the patients, who was startled by a glare of light suddenly flashing in at one of the windows, and the fire was then seen running along the outside of the school house, while it was observed that the inside of the room was quite dark. There being no flue belonging to this building, the stove pipe was conducted by a hole over the door, the wood work of which was protected by a sheet iron plate, through which the pipe passed; therefore the only reasonable conjecture relative to the origin of this lamentable affair, is, that a spark from the stove pipe had lodged in the shingled roof of the building, and had there been nursed by the dry wood, until it broke out with such destructive violence. The rest of the patients eleven in number, two of them females, all escaped unhurt—and are lodged for the present in Mr. Robertson's house.

Kingston Chronicle & Gazette.

Yesterday morning, those whose powers of vision were somewhat microscopic, were enabled to decipher a small hand bill, posted up during the previous evening, calling a meeting at Rasco's, at seven, P. M. of such friends of reform as were desirous of form-

ing a corps of volunteer 'Volunteers.' About noon, other placards to the following purport were found posted up very generally.

'ATTENTION!'
THE AXE HANDLE GUARDS
Will meet this evening at 6 o'clock precisely, at No. 19. A full attendance is requested, as it is intended to form a Body Guard to the 'Volunteers Volontaires,' who meet this evening at Rasco's Hotel at seven o'clock.

This astounding announcement had scarcely been made, before some emissaries of the *Clique* were found busily engaged in different parts of the town, denying any intention of holding a meeting at Rasco's, and the *Vindicator*, in the evening, confirmed the denial with a silly attempt to attribute the notice to the 'Tory' party. The *Vindicator* party are so accustomed to deceptions, that they judge of their neighbors by their own actions.—*Mont. Gaz.*

At the present moment, when the relations between FRANCE and AMERICA render a war between these powers not improbable, the following statement of the comparative naval forces of the two countries may not be deficient in interest.

The *American Almanack* for 1836 gives the following, as the strength of the UNITED STATES Navy to February last:—

	In commission.	In ord.	Building.	Total.
Ships of the line,				
71 guns,	1	6	5	12
Frigates, 1st class,				
44 do.	3	4	7	14
Do. 2d class,				
36 do.	2	1	3	6
Sloops of war, 24				
& 18 do.	9	6	-	15
Schooners, &c.	8	-	-	8
	21	13	52	86

In addition to this, it is stated that there are materials for others so far prepared, that twenty-five more vessels might speedily be added, when those now building are off the stocks.

The number of officers and seamen amount to about 6000, and the marines to about 1300. Total about 73000 of effective force.

The latest statement of the strength of the FRENCH Navy, to which at the moment we have access, represents it to consist of 160 vessels afloat, viz.—38 ships of the line, of which 8 are three deckers; 38 frigates, of which 13 are of the first class, 19 corvettes of 20 to 30 guns, 10 corvettes of 18; 32 brigs of 18 to 20 guns, 3 schooners of 12, and twenty steam vessels of 6 each, besides 53 vessels on the stocks, viz.—24 ships of the line, of which 3 are three deckers; 26 frigates and 3 steam vessels; making a total force, afloat and building, of 213 vessels, to the AMERICAN Navy of 52.

To the Editor of the *Missiskoui Standard*.
Mr. Editor, Sir:—I am afraid that you of the Standard are going to be too wicked for me to have any dealings with you. Your two last correspondents are so unconsciously wicked as to give out that the "WORKING MEMBER," if I believe them, has as many sides, and nefarious schemes, as there are hairs on his head. For shame, they would even persuade us that his tongue can smooth over hundreds of contrarities as easily as you would draw your hand across the polished marble.

As for that part of the annals of the Semblly in which the "working member" brings forward his motion about bachelors, and that sort of thing, I scarcely believe a word of it. What! Do you think he would wish other people to have equal privileges with him in the favor of the fair? The sexes, in this country, are so equally divided that for every old maid you can name, I can match you with an old bachelor. For every widow, a widower—and for every young lady, a young gentleman. What would the "working member" make that motion for? If he gave four or five wives to every man, he would run a narrow chance of not being well supplied himself.

O ye wicked wags of the Standard, I tell ye to your shame and confusion that the "working member" is one of the most hospitable, generous and charitable alive. Have ye not heard of the hospitable feast he made at his splendid mansion to the Ladies and Gentlemen of our town, whom he not only regaled with the choicest dainties of the country, but also set forth to their wondering ears, what a great man he is in Quebec. "Why, gentlemen, your honors, I say, look here, your honors, the greatest of them, look here, your honors, can do nothing without my advice." Have ye not heard how his generous heart prompted him to procure five hundred dollars of the cheerfully granted contingencies for the opportune assistance of the industrious, praise-worthy firm of blacking manufacturers in my vicinity when they were about closing business for want of bread and wrapping papers to do up their blacking for market? Where can ye find a man so generous? Some people are generous with their own money, but the "working member" is generous with the money of other people which is magnanimously generous. Where can ye find a man, like the "working member," who, by his own merits has risen to such a height as to enable him, when he leaves Quebec, to dictate instructions to Mr. Secretary Walcott for the regulation of his conduct in his absence? Has he not risen, not merely to the rank of a gentleman...not merely to an eminence which controls Mr. Secretary Walcott in the exercise of his functions, but also to the enviable dignity, as he proclaimed in the Bar-rooms, of making gentlemen of R. S. E. P. G. C. H. T. S. B. J. K. and of marking others with the red dash of degradation? Where will ye find such another as the "working member"? Does he not deserve a new wife?

I WANT TO KNOW.
Stanbridge Ridge, 14th Jan., 1836.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 19, 1836.

The Committee of the Quebec Association, are now ready to lay before their constituents, the resolutions which it was referred to them to prepare. One of the resolutions, the *Old Gazette* informs us, will be to the effect, that delegates be sent to congress, one for each county, city and burgh. We agree with the *Ami du Peuple*, in thinking that two delegates at least should be appointed for every county, and one for each ward of the cities.

The object of holding the congress, we conceive to be, chiefly to concentrate the opinions of the individual parent associations and their numerous branches, on the present dreadful state of the political affairs of the colony. The delegates to be appointed, ought to be men, the most eminent for their sound judgment, and feelings of attachment to the mother country. They will have to deliberate on the best, and most effectual means of extricating the colony from the meshes, in which the anti-English faction urged on by the present suicidal policy of a rickety cabinet, has wound it. They will have to point out those means, and to force them on the consideration of the British people.

The calling of this convention, or congress, has been forced upon us. Constitutionalists have trusted to the justice of their cause, never dreaming that the French influence could ever reach the point, at which it has arrived. They have slept too long. They witnessed the organization of the French party going forward with alarming rapidity, but they adopted no plans to counteract it, for the more moderate among constitutionalists, could not be brought to believe, that the aims of the French were of so black a die as others among us discovered them to be. The 'national origin' cry, however, unblushingly raised and inflexibly acted on, at the last election, fully opened the eyes of every Englishman and American in the colony. If any doubt yet remained, the French convention of Three Rivers, entirely dispelled it. The influence of the clique and of that convention had reached the prime minister, and so well was our King assured of it, that he could not but betray his anxiety for our fate, at the hands of the grand inquisitors now in the colony as a commission of inquiry, and lay his injunctions on the most upright one of the three, 'that the Canadas must not be lost nor given away.' The Inquisitors landed on our shores impressed with the idea that we formed but a handful of the population, and consequently, according to the radical code, not entitled to any consideration, far less to justice. The question of the contingencies was one, on which all of us were united to a man, and one, the best known in the British constitution. But so fatally had the French influence warped them, that the chief inquisitor refused to receive the protest of the Quebec association, which in effect was the protest of every constitutionalist in the country. The contingencies were granted. The public monies,—the property of the people—were seized on by the Governor and the Assembly, to satisfy the avarice of political adventurers in England and to support revolutionary newspapers here. The Earl of Gosford has since then shewn himself the partisan of the French party—we had almost said, (degrading as it is,) the *fawning* partisan. And yet what else but partisanship, could we expect, from a man, who came here with the intention of doing what his own conscience must have told him was highly criminal. By violating the constitutional act,—an act of the Imperial Parliament,—he virtually dissolved the government. The French, too, not deeming it any longer necessary to prosecute their ultimate aims, under the mask of loyalty, respect for the King's government and person, and all that kind of thing, declared, by their chief leader, the speaker of the Assembly, that they were 'preparing the people of this province for a pure democracy.' This declaration the speaker made on the floor of the House, and in the presence of the Secretary of the Commission. The duty of Lord Gosford on this declaration, decidedly was to dissolve the parliament. Against this, perhaps the then high, and yet increasing, excitement in the colony may form an excuse; but no excuse can be received for his entertaining the anarchist and his tail at his table, after the infamous announcement. Yet such is the influence of the French party at the Castle of St. Lewis. The 'English inhabitants of the province' have done what subjects

of a constitutional King could do, and the only remedy, within the law, now open to them is to assemble in congress, and declare their wishes and determinations.

There is need for calmness and circumspection. Delegates must feel, that they hold the destinies of thousands in their hands and be impressed with the awful responsibility attaching to such a trust.

To every resolution of the congress every one in Canada, speaking the English language, will give a zealous assent, and if its demands are refused by the British Ministry, the delegates will have to return to their constituents, when we must then yield up our property to the rapacity of the French leaders, or defend it with our lives.

The Associations of Quebec and Montreal will name the day and place of assembling. A meeting of the Missiskoui Branch will be speedily called to appoint delegates.

In our number of last week, we gave a Table of the number of Canadians killed and wounded during the last war. From it will be seen the value of the boasts of the papers in the pay of the Assembly, that the *habitans* were then the saviours of the country.

The table is compiled from returns made to the House of Assembly, and speaks with force as to the efficient part the Canadian militia took in the war. From the breaking out of the war in August, 1812, to the peace in 1814, there were of Canadians killed 34, and wounded 39. There were several bloody battles fought. Let us draw a conclusion or two. Either the Canadians had seldom an opportunity of fighting, or they were singularly fortunate in action, or they were cowards. Let the Earl of Gosford, or all the Royal Commissioners, (who, *en passant*, have taken to themselves the surname of Geese, from the G, which is the initial letter of their names), or any other Englishman in the tail of Papineau, take any one of the above conclusions, or form others for himself.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

To E. Knight M. P. P. Bailiff, formerly keeper of a country canteen &c. &c. &c. For having taken charge of the Petition of his friends, having for its object the removal of the Poll from Frelighsburg to the Upper Mills in Stanbridge, pledging himself to give it his unqualified support, and then turning round and betraying their confidence by giving his testimony in favor of his own tavern stand at Bedford, and subsequently making as many different and prevaricating statements in reference thereto as he could find *chaps* to listen to him.

Scandalous Patent for a M. P. P. but good enough for a noted horse jockey!

Chatham, on the Thames, U. C., by a recent proclamation of Sir John Colborne, has been declared a port of entry.

The weather of the last week has been very variable. In the early part, we had a north wind and occasionally rain, afterwards mild and agreeable. On Saturday it froze hard, on Sunday a cold south wind blew, and yesterday much snow fell.

Last week Mr. Elijah Spencer, of St. Armand killed a Sow 2 years old (that raised a litter of ten Pigs the present season,) weighing 57 lbs.

We lay before our readers the concluding part of the Report of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the conduct of the hon. W. B. Felton.

Your committee finally submit, as the result of their labors, that the hon. W. B. Felton, having grossly, dishonestly and oppressively abused the confidence reposed in him by his Majesty's Government, is unworthy and unfit to hold any office under the Crown.

To this conviction your committee are confident that the evidence, and more especially that part of it under the hand of the accused, leads so conclusively as to exclude the possibility of any other opinion. Therefore your committee, urged no less by a due regard for the honor of the King's Government, than by a sense of justice towards his people, in this colony, respectfully suggest that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, accompanied by all the evidence, praying that his Excellency will be pleased forthwith to remove Mr. Felton from all offices of honor or emolument he may hold.

By an article in the London Albion of the 23rd October, we learn Lord Aylmer was on that day to wait upon his Majesty at Windsor Castle. We have reason to know that his Majesty entertains the highest personal regard for Lord Aylmer, and we do not allow ourselves to doubt that

the interview would be made available to the peace, and constitutional security of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of Canada.—*True Briton*.

An extensive robbery was committed a few evenings ago, in the stores of Messrs. MITCHELLBERGER & PLATT, on the *Pointe a Calliere*. One of the clerks, on entering the office in the morning, found that his desk had been opened, the key of the iron chest removed, and the chest itself emptied of about two hundred pounds. A servant-man, who was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, has been committed to gaol, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.—*Mont. Gaz.*

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, held at the News Room on Tuesday, the sum of \$2,000 was collected, and forthwith remitted to New York, in aid of the labourers and poorer class, who suffered from the late calamitous Fire in that city.

Our Radicals must begin to think that their imputations upon the characters of each succeeding Governor are held to be of little value by the several British Ministers. Lord Dalhousie was advanced to the chief command of the Army in India, immediately after his return from Canada; and by the last accounts from England we learn that Lord Aylmer had obtained a distinction scarcely less eminent by the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Ireland.—*True Briton*.

The Aurora Borealis, which was so brilliant on the 17th November last, and was observed throughout the Canadas, the adjoining Colonies, and the most of the United States, so far as our exchange files permitted of our forming a conclusion, was visible in London and other cities of the mother country on the subsequent day.

In London it gave rise to constant alarms of fire; the engines and firemen were out all night. Two periods are mentioned in which the rapidly changing hues, shooting their crimson coruscations over the horizon, resembled a wide-spread conflagration,—at 11 P. M. and 3 A. M. the next morning. The southern side of the great dome of St. Paul's was at one time brilliantly illuminated, and confirmed the apprehension of a fire. The rays shifted from NNW. to NW.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Death of Moses.—The Jewish lawgiver ascended the loftiest eminence in the neighborhood, in order that he might once behold before his eyes closed for ever, the land of promise. From the top of Mount Abaram, or Nebo, the former of which names may perhaps be traced in Djebel Attarus, the highest point in the district, the lawgiver, whose eyes were not yet dimmed, and who had suffered none of the infirmities of age, might survey a large tract of country. To the right lay the romantic pastures of Gilead, the romantic district of Bashan; the windings of the Jordan might be traced along its broad and level valley, till, almost beneath his feet, it flowed into the Dead Sea. To the north spread the luxuriant plains of Esdracron, the more hilly yet fruitful country of Lower Gallilee. Right opposite stood the city of Jericho, embowered in its groves of palms; beyond it the mountains of Judea, rising above each other till they reached the sea. Gazing on the magnificent prospect, beholding in prophetic anticipation his great and happy commonwealth occupying its numerous towns and blooming fields, Moses breathed his last. The place of his burial was unknown, lest the impious gratitude of his followers might ascribe divine honors to his name, and assemble to worship at his sepulchre.—*History of the Jews in the Family Library*.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.
Mary Ann Page 2, Henry Russell, Seneca Page, Joseph Fortin, Eli Hawley Esq. Jonas Abbot, Isaac Smith, H. N. Whitman, Leonard Kile, Mrs. Mills, Jonathan B. Toof, Ann Evans, Elwyn Bowker, Catey Knights, Bartholomew McKniff, Jonathan E. Dunning,
SUTTON.
Thomas Obrine, T. A. Culler, Erastus Thomas,

MARRIED.

On the Evening of the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. John B. Seymour, merchant, of St. John, L. C., to Miss Eliza C. Daughter of Capt. B. Reynolds, of St. Armand.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lord, at Montreal, Edward March, Esq. of His Majesty's Customs LaCoe, to Miss Mary Reuel, of the same place.

DIED.

At fourth Concession, of Caldwell's Manor, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, Melissa Eliza Clark, Daughter of Lemon and Sarah Clark, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude for several months. Aged 18 years and 11 months.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to MRS. JANE COOK, Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38tf

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

THE Subscriber will pay seven pence half penny per bushel for ashes, in goods, at his Store.
OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 16, 1835. 26 tf.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the Printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound. College Street, Burlington Vt. } January 12 1836.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c, which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—ly

OATS

WANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smith's, Phillipsburg. Enquire of M. P. BALDWIN, 5th Dec., 1835. —3 or 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, Executors, for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

REBECCA TOOF, EBENEZER M. TOOF, } Executors. St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by W. W. SMITH. Missiskoui Bay. 36 tf.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS. H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 36—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard. This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, Executrix, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK, JACOB COOK, RALPH TAYLOR, } Executors. St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham Le-grange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE. St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 34—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province. They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached. Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

Cooksville, St. Armand, } JANE COOK. 29th November, 1835. 34—tf.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices, and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT. Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

